

ANOTHER ARREST.

Story of the Killing of the Ill-Fated Posse in the Neutral Strip.

Gainville, Tex., Nov. 14.—Ed Bowden has been arrested in Kingfisher, Oklahoma territory, by a deputy marshal, charged with being one of the men who killed John M. Cross, sheriff of Stevens county, Kansas, and his posse, Robert Hubbard, George Eaton and Thomas Wilcox. The killing occurred in the Neutral Strip, near the Stevens county line, on July 25, 1888, and grew out of a bitter feud between the towns of Woodsdale and Hugaton, both of which were contestants for the county seat. A warrant was placed in the hands of a constable for the arrest of Sam Robinson, who had the name of having killed several men for some depredation committed in connection with the county seat war. He summoned a posse and found Robinson, but was whipped out by Robinson and his gang. Sheriff Cross then took the hunt for the Robinson gang. He and his posse stopped at night at a haystack in the neutral strip. During the night they were surrounded by Robinson and his followers and made to surrender upon assurance from the desperadoes that their lives would be spared. The sheriff and posse gave up their arms, but no sooner were they disarmed than Robinson shot Cross and all who accompanied him were treated likewise, though begging for mercy, except Herbert Tonnay, who was dangerously wounded and feigned death, but afterward recovered to tell the tale. Tonnay recently appeared before the United States grand jury at Paris, and as a result Sam Robinson and 29 others were indicted for the murder of Sheriff Cross and posse. After the shooting the outlaws made an examination of all the bodies to ascertain if their work had been sure and when young Tonnay was reached he was given a kick and the fellow that shot him said: "Boys, you need not bother that—I killed him too dead to skin."

After the butchers left Tonnay made his way to the nearest habitation and reported what had occurred. He was taken back to Woodsdale and a short time ago was brought to Paris by the government to testify against the murderers. Robinson is in jail in Colorado Springs, Colo., charged with robbing the United States mails, and application has been made to have him brought to Paris.

Bowden is an Englishman, and at the time of his arrest was working in a restaurant at Kingfisher. He does not deny being present at the massacre, and says he was one of the men who kidnapped Hon. Samuel Wood, one of the leaders of the Woodsdale county seat faction. He regards the capture of Woods as a huge joke, and says he was to be taken to the Panhandle, where he was to be kept in close confinement until the Hugaton faction had secured the county seat, when he was to be turned loose. Wood escaped in the Indian Territory, however, since which time he has been engaged in trying to bring the kidnappers to justice. Warrants were issued several days ago for all the parties engaged in the massacre and it is understood that 18 men have been arrested in Kansas and will reach here tonight on their way to Paris. It is reported that among the number are some of the most prominent citizens of Stevens county, including B. Chamberlain, the present county attorney; O'Connor, county commissioner and a number of other county officials.

The Springfield Republican, in speaking into the details of the Massachusetts election, has discovered that in the manufacturing districts, where tariff was made the direct issue, the democrats gained heavily, the republicans lost. No possible argument of "local causes" was brought to offset this claim. A campaign of education has been run in Massachusetts, and the ends of tariff reform point to the fall republican majority as the result of the coming revolution.

How they say it was Forakers' friends who did it. This will let John Sherman and Heskiah's worth.

SECRET OF COMFORT.

It Does Not Depend on a Large House or Expensive Furnishings.

The comfort and attractiveness of a home does not depend upon the amount of money spent in building and furnishings. A clever woman said recently that wealth frequently served only to advertise vulgarity. The saying should become a proverb. Those whose resources are narrow are apt to think with envy of the superior advantages of the rich. Money is a convenience, and may be a blessing, but of itself it does not create beauty or purchase happiness. There are houses throughout this country that are barbaric in their ugliness. They have been furnished from top to bottom with two ideas in view—costliness and show. Carpets blaze, and chairs and tables present an array of awkward angles, fringe and knots. This is where the house-furnisher buys recklessly whatever suits his uncultivated eye, fatally attracted by gaudy and inharmonious colors. Where he mistrusts himself he may become the victim of the dealer, who profits by his ignorance and makes his house the receptacle of all the unsalable furniture he has in stock.

On the other hand the humblest little snugger may be made so bright and so inviting that it impresses one like a spring landscape—all freshness and fragrance. In these days of cheap house furnishings there is no excuse for ugliness. All that is needed is care in the selection and a proper regard for harmony. Stained floors and rugs, pretty draperies, graceful wooden chairs, a few good bits of bric-a-brac, a half dozen good prints or photographs, with a few book-shelves, are material enough out of which a clever woman may produce most satisfactory results.

The house furnished, the next two urgent requirements are cleanliness and order. There is no need to enjoin cleanliness upon the self-respecting and intelligent. But there are degrees in both, and that to be attained should be proved by the sense of smell, rather than by the sense of sight. There are houses that are like whitened sepulchers. The outside is well enough, but rat and roach could tell of hidden drawers and undisturbed nooks where the straightening out process is culpably neglected. From these hidden corners go forth odors, imperceptible to the family, who have become inured to them, but which are instantly detected, above the odor of the flowers in the parlor, by the casual visitor. As to the next essential, order, there can be little comfort where the good old rule, "a place for every thing, and every thing in its place," is not carried out to the letter. Human virtue is frail at best. The average temper, whatever fine traits of character may offset it, is variable. Many an excellent man, who has risen tranquil and happy, has gone to his business vexed and disturbed, because some necessary article has been misplaced. With his wife, a lost thimble or scissors, causing annoying inconvenience and waste of time, has unsettled the nerves; angry words have been spoken in the hurry and irritation that may be forgiven, but can not be forgotten. A disorderly household can never be a comfortable one. It is a place where the unexpected always happens—an unexpected that is monotonously embarrassing, annoying and painful.

A good deal of marital unhappiness which culminated in crime has grown out of uncomfortable home-life. Men are not to be excused because they find solace for domestic discomfort where and as they should not while women are expected to endure in patience. But, where means have been provided, women are responsible for the character of the home. Whether it is a preventive of vice and intemperance or not, a clean, attractive, orderly house, presided over by an intelligent, cheerful woman, is a dangerous rival to the saloon and the favorite loafing-place.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Do Something With Life.

To tell the truth, I can't help thinking that we already talk too much about the novel, about and around it, in proportion to the quantity of it having any importance that we produce. What I should say to the nymphs and swains who propose to converse about it under the great trees at Deerfield, is: "Oh, do something from your point of view; an ounce of example is worth a ton of generalities; do something with the great art and form; do something with life. Any point of view is interesting that gives a direct impression of life. You each have an impression colored by your individual condition; make that into a picture, a picture framed by your own personal wisdom, your glimpse of the American world. The field is vast for freedom, for study, for observation, for satire, for truth." I don't think I really do know what you mean by "materializing tendencies" any more than I should by "spiritualizing" or "etherealizing." There are no tendencies worth anything but to see the actual or imaginative, which is just as visible, and to paint it. I have only two little words for the matter remotely approaching to rule or doctrine; one is life and the other freedom.—Henry James.

—It is not the number of the acres that a man skims over that makes him either a large or a successful farmer. It is what he makes net, above cost of production, for his own toil and interest on the capital invested.—Hoard's Dairyman.

For Sale or Trade.

I have a good farm of 56 acres, good improvements and orchard, in Bates county, which I will sell on easy terms, or trade. Also a first-class livery outfit, (the best in Butler) which I will sell or trade. This outfit consists of 12 head of horses, 4 buggies, 2 phaetons, one carriage, one three seated drummer wagon with good top, 5 sets of double harness, three sets of single harness, lap robes, whips and other fixtures. The right man can get a bargain by calling on C. B. Lewis.

LOOK!

HOFFMAN'S Novelty Store,

Has been receiving new goods for a week or more and is too busy to write an advertisement.

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AND I AND.

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J. W. Chast	Johnstown
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Jesse Trimble	Foster

COLTS AND CALVES.

Some of the Advantages of Having Them Come in the Fall.

For growing stock grass is recognized as one of the cheapest and best of feeds. Not that it is in all cases a complete food, but during the growing season it can be used to good advantage as a principal food. And in the management of the farm stock it is quite an item to get the largest amount of benefit from the grass, either by pasturing or soiling.

Calves and colts, in the first few months of their existence, must depend almost, if not wholly, upon milk. It matters little during this time to them, at least, whether their dams are pastured upon grass or fed hay and grain in the stable, provided the quantity and quality are such as to enable them to furnish a full supply of milk. But when they are ready to wean then it becomes a question of considerable interest, as they will grow and develop, usually, in proportion to the quality and quantity of the food supplied.

One of the principal advantages in having the colts and calves come in the fall rather than in the spring is that, by the time they are ready to wean in the spring, the grass will have made a sufficient growth to furnish considerable food, and they will be able to make their first six months' growth, after weaning, upon grass rather than upon dry hay or fodder and grain. In counting the cost of preparing an animal for market, the period of weaning is usually considered the proper time for beginning the account, and in a majority of cases it will lessen the cost considerably if grass can be made the principal food for the first six months. With the cows another item can be added. Whether marketed as milk or made into butter the milk is of more value during the winter than in the summer; and, after calving, the cows will give the largest quantity of milk, at least for five to six months, and this can be secured with little, if any more expense, during the winter than in the summer.

So far as possible all the stock on the farm should be kept in a good thrifty condition, and if this is done the cost of feeding is but little, if any, more during the winter, whether a large or a small quantity of milk is supplied.

With the brood mares it is usually expected that enough work can be done by them to pay at least for their keep, and yet it is an item to get this work at a time when it can be used to the best advantage. On most farms this will be found to be in the spring, when the work of seeding and planting, as well as of cultivating is generally most pressing. And by having the colts come in the fall more work, with less risk, can be secured than if they come in the spring, and in addition there is better food for their growth and development after weaning.—St. Louis Republic.

PRINCESS AND PAUPER.

Strange Vicissitudes of the Widow of a Roumanian Prime Minister.

A Princess and the widow of a celebrated Prime Minister has just expired at Gatz, as an inmate of the city almshouse. Twenty years ago the fame of Princess Marie Ghyka's beauty extended from the shores of the Danube to the banks of the Seine. Napoleon III. was one of her most fervent admirers, and there are doubtless many of those who took part in the festivities at the Tuileries and at St. Cloud during the closing years of the Empire who will recall to mind the grace and loveliness of the wife of the Roumanian Premier.

A Tyrolese by birth, and of humble parentage, she had first attracted the Prince's attention while acting as governess to the children of a wealthy nobleman at Bucharest. Finding that as in the case of the Empress Eugenie, "the only road to her heart led through the chapel," he married her, much to the indignation of his relatives. The latter obtained their revenge in 1872, when the Prince died very suddenly and unexpectedly, leaving his affairs in the most terrible confusion. By dint of an immense amount of bribery and of political influence the unfortunate widow was deprived of any participation or benefit in her husband's estate. Finding herself penniless, she in a moment of recklessness and despair forgot what was due to her rank and station, and gave way to the temptation which her beauty caused to be held out to her from every side. She lived in turn with several of the best known members of the Austrian "jeunesse doree."

Dissipation and increasing years caused her charms to fade, and a couple of years ago she was found starving in a tenement house of the suburbs here. A small sum of money was collected in her behalf and a room secured for her in the almshouse at Gatz, where she has just expired. Among those who lavished their wealth on her, and who ruined themselves for her sake—while her beauty still lasted—was an Italian named Morelli, who was stated at the time here to have acquired in New York the fortune which he spent on her.—Vienna Letter.

—To make delicious peach jam or marmalade, allow half a pound of sugar to every pound of peaches. Put water enough in the preserving-kettle to cover the bottom; heat all to the boiling point, then mash the peaches fine, and boil and stir for fifteen minutes. Set back on the fire and simmer twenty minutes longer, stirring occasionally, that it may not scorch. Put up in stone jars.—Demorest.



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

"The Century Magazine" in 1890—Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography—Novels by Frank R. Stockton, Amelia E. Barr, and Others—A Capital Programme.

During 1890 THE CENTURY Magazine (whose recent successes have included the famous "War Papers," the Lincoln history and George Kennan's series on "Siberia and the Exile System") will publish the long-looked-for Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson, whose "Rip Van Winkle" has made his name a household word. No more interesting record of a life upon the stage could be laid before the public. Mr. Jefferson is the fourth in a generation of actors, and, with his children and grandchildren, there are six generations of actors among the Jeffersons. His story of the early days of the American stage, when, as a boy, traveling in his father's company, they would settle down for a season in a Western town, playing in their own extemporized theater, the particulars of the creation of his famous "Rip Van Winkle," how he acted "Ticket-of-Leave Man" before an audience of that class in Australia, etc.,—all this, enriched with illustrations and portraits of contemporary actors and actresses, and with anecdotes, will form one of the most delightful serials THE CENTURY has ever printed.

Amelia E. Barr, Frank R. Stockton, Mark Twain, H. H. Boyesen, and many other well-known writers will furnish the fiction for the new volume, which is to be unusually strong, including several novels, illustrated novelettes, and short stories. "The women of the French Salons" are to be described in a brilliant series of illustrated papers. The important discoveries made with the great Lick telescope at San Francisco (the largest telescope in the world) and the latest explorations relating to prehistoric America (including the famous Serpent Mound, of Ohio, are to be chronicled in THE CENTURY.

Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale University, is to write a series on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," which will attract every bible student. Bishop Potter, of New York, will be one of several prominent writers who are to contribute a series of "Present-day Papers" on living topics, and there will be art papers, timely articles, etc., etc., and the choicest pictures that the greatest artists and engravers can produce.

Every bookseller, postmaster, and subscription agent takes subscriptions to THE CENTURY (\$4.00 a year), or remittance may be made directly to the publishers, THE CENTURY CO., of New York. Begin new subscriptions with November (the first issue of the volume) and get Mark Twain's story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," in that number.



ST. NICHOLAS.

The Century Co.'s Magazine for Young Folks. Enlarged and Printed in New Type.

Since 1873, when, under the editorial management of Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the publication of ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS was begun, it has led all magazines for girls and boys. Nothing like it was known before, and to-day, as the Chicago Inter-Ocean recently said, "it is the model and ideal juvenile magazine of the world." Through its pages the greatest writers of our time are speaking to the youth of America and England, and the best artists and engravers are training the eyes of the boys and girls to appreciate the highest in art. Nobody knows how many readers ST. NICHOLAS has. In the third largest public library in America,—that in Indianapolis,—more than 30,000 people read each month's number.

Since the first issue Mrs. Dodge has remained as editor. Early in its history other young people's magazines, "Our Young Folks," "The Little Corporal," "Riverside," etc., were consolidated with it, and its history has been one of growth from the first. Tennyson, Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Miss Alcott, Mrs. Burnett, Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, and almost every well-known writer of our time have contributed to its pages. There is only one way in which its conductors can make it better, and that is by making more of it, and so they announce that with the beginning of the seventeenth volume (November, 1890) ST. NICHOLAS will be enlarged by the addition of eight, and sometimes sixteen, extra pages in each number. This enlargement is absolutely required to make room for the rich store of new material which has been secured for the benefit of ST. NICHOLAS readers. The use of new and clearer type will be begun with the November number.

During the coming year there are to be four important serial stories by four well-known American authors. Athletic and outdoor sports will be a special feature (contributed by Walter Camp, of Yale, and others), and there will be stories of character and adventure, sketches of information and travel, outdoor papers, articles of special literary interest, suggestive talks on natural history, other scientific subjects, and the march of events. Both the December and January numbers are to be holiday issues.

The price will be the same as heretofore, \$3.00 a year, 25 cents a number, and all dealers and the publishers (The Century Co., New York) take subscriptions. New subscribers should begin with November.

1890.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. Giving the latest information with regard to the fashions, its numerous illustrations, fashion plates, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable alike to the house dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared in making its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its clever short stories, parlor plays, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. During 1890 Olive Thorne Miller, Christine Terhune Herrick and Mary Lowe Dickinson will respectively furnish a series of papers on "The Daughter at Home," "Three Meals a Day," and "The Women of the Period." The serial novels will be written by Walter Besant and F. W. Robinson.

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1890.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Ed- and A. Abbey—will be present in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. HARPER'S MAGAZINE has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story to be entitled "The Colonists of Tartaria: the last adventures of the famous Tartaria." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rosal and Myrba.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and L. Caldwell a novelette in two parts entitled "Youths," handsomely illustrated. In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest and of short stories, poems and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

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1890.

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